DuPage County Board

Daniel J. Cronin R
Chairman
DuPage County Board
(630) 407-6060 • www.dupageco.org/cobrd

District 1
Donald E. Puchalski R
Addison
Ashley J. Selmon D
Addison
Sam Tornatore R
Roselle

District 2
Elizabeth Chaplin D
Downers Grove
Peter “Pete” DiCianni R
Elmhurst
Paula Deacon Garcia D
Lisle

District 3
Greg Hart R
Hinsdale
Brian Krajewski R
Downers Grove
Julie Renehan D
Hinsdale

District 4
Grant Eckhoff R
Wheaton
Lynn LaPlante D
Glen Ellyn
Mary FitzGerald Ozog D
Glen Ellyn

District 5
Amy Chavez D
Naperville
Sadia Covert D
Naperville
Dawn DeSart D
Aurora

District 6
Sheila Rutledge D
West Chicago
Greg Schwarze D
Carol Stream
James F. Zay R
Carol Stream
DuPage County, Illinois
Incorporated January 1, 1838

Cities located entirely or partly in DuPage:
Aurora, Batavia, Chicago, Darien, Elmhurst, Naperville, Oakbrook Terrace, St. Charles, Warrenville, West Chicago, Wheaton and Wood Dale

Villages located entirely or partly in DuPage:

Unincorporated communities
Cloverdale, Eola, Flowerfield, Keeneyville, Lakewood, Medina, Palisades, Swift, and York Center

Townships:
Addison, Bloomingdale, Downers Grove, Lisie, Milton, Naperville, Wayne, Winfield and York

Demographic Information
- Population: 922,057
- Total Population: 922,057
- Incorporated Population: 827,042
- Unincorporated Population: 95,015

Race, Ethnicity, Gender
- Caucasian: 67.0%
- African American: 5.2%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.4%
- Asian: 12.1%
- Hispanic or Latino: 14.4%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Other: 0.8%
- Male: 49.1%
- Female: 50.9%

Education Attainment
- High School Graduate: 18.3%
- Bachelor’s Degree: 29.4%
- Graduate or Professional Degree: 19.4%
- Percent High School degree or higher: 92.6%
- Percent Bachelor’s degree or higher: 48.8%

Area Information
- Persons per Square Miles: 2,799.8
- Undeveloped Land: 4.0% or 8,612 acres
- Open Space: 20% or 443,060 acres
- Total Area: 336.36 sq. miles
- Total Incorporated Area: 246.26 sq. miles
- Total Unincorporated Area: 90.1 sq. miles
- District 1: 53.95 sq. miles
- District 2: 51.01 sq. miles
- District 3: 52.96 sq. miles
- District 4: 39.25 sq. miles
- District 5: 49.41 sq. miles
- District 6: 89.78 sq. miles

Financial Information
- County Revenue: $479.7 million
- Sales Tax Revenue: $93.9 million
- Property Tax Revenue: $50.7 million
- Local Gas Tax Revenue: $15.9 million
- Income Tax Revenue: $10.1 million
- Funds on Hand: $50.6 million

Economic Information
- Unemployment Rate: 8.2%
- Number of Jobs: 650,456
- Office Space Vacancy Rate: 14.6%
- Industrial Space Vacancy Rate: 5.8%
- Bond rating: AAA / AA+
- Housing Units: 361,429
- Median Household Income: $88,711

There are 18 colleges and universities in DuPage County

1 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
2 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
3 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
4 There are 18 colleges and universities in DuPage County
5 DuPage GIS Map Book (2019)
6 DuPage County FY2021 Approved Budget
7 2019 County revenue minus Health Department tax levy
8 Choose DuPage
9 Maintains AAA bond rating with Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s and an AA+ rating with Fitch
10 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
11 2019 U.S. Census Estimates
Overview

DuPage County is the second largest county in Illinois with over 900,000 residents. The County is comprised of 9 townships, portions of 39 municipalities, and 336 square miles. DuPage is a major employment center for northeastern Illinois, home to 650,000 jobs, 90,000 businesses, 7 hospitals, 2 national laboratories (Argonne National Laboratory and Fermi National Accelerator), 18 institutions of higher education, 300 miles of bikeways, and 23,000 acres of forest preserve property. Over 20% of the county is open space.

County residents elect the County Board Chairman at-large plus nine other Countywide Elected Officials; Auditor, County Clerk, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Coroner, Recorder, Regional Superintendent of Schools, Sheriff, State’s Attorney, and Treasurer. The County Board includes eighteen members who are elected from six County Board Districts (three members per district).

Core county government services include the provision of: public safety and the operation of the county jail; administration of the 18th judicial circuit, the second largest court system in the state (and all related agencies - judiciary, state’s attorney, public defender, jury commission, probation); construction and maintenance of the county highway and trails system; public health, environmental health, mental health care, and substance use prevention; flood control and stormwater management; job training and job search support; water and sewer services; building and permitting; zoning enforcement; administration of countywide elections; operation of the county nursing home; social services and senior citizen programs; emergency management and emergency preparedness; and the operation of the county animal shelter.

County leaders continue to seek opportunities to reduce the size of county government to minimize the tax burden on residents. In recent years, the county’s full-time headcount has been reduced by 67 positions. DuPage County continues to receive a AAA Bond Rating from two major credit rating agencies and county government accounts for less than 3% of an average property tax bill.
2021 State Legislative Priorities

- **Preserve local revenues:** counties rely on state shared revenues to provide critical services to residents, yet the state continues to delay, diminish, or assess administrative fees on local government revenue streams. DuPage County opposes any future actions by the General Assembly to reduce or withhold local revenues including the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF), Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT), Motor Fuel Tax (MFT), and local sales taxes and to honor the agreement to share with local governments 10% of total state income tax revenues.

- **Support County Public Health Departments:** county health departments have been on the front lines 24/7 combatting the COVID-19 pandemic for over a year; providing education, contact tracing, testing, vaccine deployment, and other critical support services to residents and businesses. Although significant federal dollars have been made available to the state, funds distributed to local health departments have been insufficient. DuPage County requests additional state (and continued federal support) of county health departments.

- **Restore local control-siting of small cell technology:** oppose the extension of the state enacted Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act that limits local siting authority (sunsets June 1, 2021) and urge Congress to enact an equitable process for the siting of small wireless facilities and networks on local government owned infrastructure and in the public right-of-way.

- **Election Reform:** as voters continue to seek greater opportunities to vote early or to vote by mail, election jurisdictions are still required to operate, at the same historic levels, a statutorily defined number of polling places on Election Day. Local election jurisdictions require flexibility to operate regional voting centers and to more efficiently manage the election process based on the needs of its voters. As part of the COVID-19 Election Reform package adopted for the 2020 November general election, the use of drop boxes was permitted as a method for voters to return ballots safely and securely. To continue the use of drop boxes and other early voting provisions for the April 6 consolidated election, the General Assembly must act quickly to reauthorize.

- **Designate DuPage County as a Watershed Group:** formal recognition of DuPage County as a Watershed group by the Illinois EPA will permit the county’s stormwater management department to serve municipalities and townships not currently located or served by a Watershed group and to work collaboratively with existing groups.

- **Increase state reimbursement of Adult Protective Services Investigations:** reports of suspected abuse or self-neglect of the elderly and the disabled continue to rise yet the state reimbursement rate fails to cover the actual costs of the program, straining county resources and requiring the county to subsidize a state program. DuPage County calls upon the Illinois Department on Aging to increase reimbursement rates to align with the actual costs of these
complex investigations.

- **Ban the sale of commercially bred pets:** prohibit the sale of commercially bred animals, requiring pet stores to only sell dogs, cats, and rabbits obtained from a shelter, humane society, rescue group, or a 501© (3) organization in counties with a population greater than 500,000.

- **Extend the Emergency Telephone System Act:** ensure the continuation of the uniform monthly surcharge past the sunset date of the Act (December 1, 2021) that supports local emergency response operations, the implementation of a statewide network, and to prepare local 9-1-1 systems for Next Generation (NG) 9-1-1.

- **Protect the environmental health of our residents:** DuPage County urges the General Assembly to adopt appropriate clean air and water standards and to support measures that reduce our state and nation’s carbon footprint.

- **Increase the efficiency of local government:** lawmakers should continue to approve legislation that provides additional tools and support to local government leaders to consolidate units of government, share services across traditional boundaries, and fund government efficiency (organizational) studies.

- **Extend the County reapportionment deadline:** the U.S. Census Bureau missed its statutory deadline of December 31, 2020 to deliver population counts used for apportionment to the President and is not expected to meet its April 1, 2021 timeline for sending redistricting counts to the states. DuPage County will work with other counties to seek legislation to extend the statutory deadline for counties to produce a reapportionment map in accordance with revised census timelines and the Election Code.

- **Support DuPage County Capital Projects:** DuPage County urges the Governor to release county capital projects that were included as part of the Rebuild Illinois (capital) program and to support new capital projects requested as part of the county’s 2021 Capital Program.
Preserve Local Revenues

Monies allocated under the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF), established in 1969 when the State of Illinois enacted an income tax, does not represent a “grant” from the state but rather a small share of income taxes paid by county residents that are returned to support local services. Under the original agreement with the state, units of local government are to receive 10% of total state income tax revenues which continued until 2011, when the state instituted a temporary income tax increase but failed to share the corresponding (increased) portion with local governments.

In 2017, the General Assembly further reduced LGDF payments by 10% and in 2018 another 5% (and used these local funds to help balance the state budget). Today, the state shares 6.06% of individual income tax collections and 6.845% of corporate tax collections with local governments.

Also, in 2017, the General Assembly authorized the Illinois Department of Revenue to impose a 2% administrative withholding fee on the collection of 14 locally imposed sales taxes prior to the distribution of these revenues to local governments. For DuPage County, this represented a $1 million cut to the county budget. After intense lobbying by local governments, the General Assembly reduced the 2% administrative fee assessed by the state to 1.5%. This same administrative fee is also applied to the collection of the local motor fuel tax, withholding significant revenues intended for local use.

DuPage County supports the restoration of LGDF payments to the agreed upon 10% share and opposes any attempts by the state to divert, reduce, or withhold our designated portion of local revenues including the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF), Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT), local sales taxes, and the Motor Fuel Tax (MFT).

Support County Public Health Departments

County health departments have been on the front lines 24/7 combatting the COVID-19 pandemic for over a year. In addition to the many vital public health programs already delivered by county health departments, most resources and manpower had to be quickly shifted to provide COVID-19 related services to our residents and businesses: education and messaging, case management and contact tracing, alternate housing, obtaining and distributing PPE, telehealth programs, establishing and staffing testing sites, and today, developing the infrastructure necessary to vaccinate almost one million DuPage County residents.

Prior to the pandemic, the General Assembly appropriated only $18 million annually to support the state’s 97 county health departments. This historic lack of investment in our public health system has strained local resources. Although significant federal funding has been allocated to the states, monies distributed to local health departments have been insufficient and to date, have not been disbursed on a per capita (population) basis. DuPage is the only county that spent approximately $20 million of its own funds to support a county testing site, in addition to ensuring an adequate supply of PPE, implement contact tracing, and place regional marketing ads to encourage the public to wear masks,
socially distance, and adhere to IDPH and CDC guidelines.

As the second largest county in the state, DuPage County requests that the Governor and the General Assembly allocate the appropriate level of resources and vaccines to our county health department and partner with the county to establish public vaccination sites.

**Restore local control-siting of small cell technology**

The Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act (Public Act 100-0585), enacted by the General Assembly and effective June 1, 2018, significantly limits local control over the siting of small wireless facilities within the public right-of-way and on locally owned infrastructure in the public right-of-way (traffic signals, streetlights) and allows for the installation of new poles for the benefit of commercial entities. The legislation sets maximum amounts local governments may charge for permit and recurring fees and prescribes timeframes for permit applications to be approved or otherwise be “deemed approved.”

After the passage of the state legislation, on September 26, 2018, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued a declaratory ruling further diminishing local control. The FCC order narrows the window of evaluating applications, limits local aesthetic requirements, and reduces the initial permit fee that can be imposed by local governments. The FCC ruling (that preempts state and local requirements) further reduces local control over its right-of-way and significantly restricts local government authority to appropriately site small cell devices (effective January 14, 2019). As cellular technology continues to advance requiring a growing network of small wireless facilities deployments, Public Act 100-0585 and the FCC declaratory ruling will continue to place significant restrictions on local governments including DuPage County to appropriately site these devices.

With the onset of COVID-19, consumer demand and reliance on cellular technology has increased exponentially. While DuPage County supports the delivery of reliable wireless services to our residents and businesses, we encourage our elected officials to ensure appropriate processes are in place to do so collaboratively and in consideration of local aesthetics and zoning/siting requirements.

There is also a growing concern regarding the potential public health effects of these devices and the need to study potential adverse impacts on our communities. DuPage County must rely upon the state and federal agencies to assure the safety of these devices and networks.

DuPage County continues to urge the General Assembly to oppose efforts in Congress to codify the FCC ruling, to support legislation that would restore local control over public infrastructure (do not extend the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act), and to further examine any potential adverse public health impacts of the widespread deployment of small cell technology.
Election Reform

The County Clerk’s Election Division provides election services to over 650,000 DuPage County voters. Duties include maintaining an accurate voter registration database, maintaining proper equipment, coordinating voter outreach activities, and recruiting and training election judges to ensure a reliable, accurate, and secure election process.

The 2020 Omnibus Election Bill (Public Act 101-0642) that made a number of modifications to the November 2020 general election (in response to the COVID-19 pandemic), including expanded vote by mail and early voting provisions, the use of curbside voting and ballot lock boxes, and declaring election day a state holiday, expired as of January 1, 2021. To extend any of these provisions to the April 6, 2021 consolidated election (or any future election), will require action by the General Assembly.

It is estimated that over 75% of DuPage County voters either cast a vote by mail ballot, dropped off their ballot at a secure lock box location, or voted early for the November 3, 2020 general election. The estimated cost of Public Act 101-0642, $3.5 million (postage, production and supply of applications and ballots, new printers, a mail sorter, hiring of temporary staff and increased pay to recruit the necessary election judges), was in addition to the costs associated with existing requirements placed on local election jurisdictions to operate, in DuPage County, 268 polling locations on Election Day.

It has also become increasingly challenging to locate accessible polling locations within the statutorily defined precinct (geographic) areas, especially due to safety concerns, and recruit and train the number of election judges required to appropriately staff polling locations. As many election jurisdictions have not made a significant investment in voting equipment since the federal government provided Help America Vote Act (HAVA) grants over fifteen years ago, local election authorities across the state are also looking at the replacement of aging voting equipment over the next several years at considerable cost to taxpayers.

Before these large investments of taxpayer dollars are made in new equipment, it is incumbent upon the General Assembly to reexamine the current election process and to consider how efficiencies could be achieved by allowing for larger, regional polling locations on election day and expanding use of vote by mail and early voting opportunities. Additional state and federal funding should also be provided to local election jurisdictions to support the use of new technology and to help offset the costs associated with early voting options.

Designate DuPage County as a Watershed Group

For more than 30 years, DuPage County’s Stormwater Management Department has overseen the design and construction of flood control, restoration and water quality projects. The Department has a
proven track record of cost-effective and time-efficient construction of stormwater projects. As such, DuPage County is seeking formal recognition by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the County’s Countywide Water Quality Program as an official Watershed Group.

The Illinois EPA’s guidance encourages Municipal Separated Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) to participate in a Watershed Group whenever one has been established to complete water quality improvement projects, programs and plans. Further, the Illinois EPA’s Nonpoint Discharge Elimination System Phase 2 (NPDES II) permits allow involvement in a Watershed Group when one exists to comply with requirements related to in Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (IDDE) and chloride reduction.

Many DuPage County municipalities and townships are currently meeting this Watershed Group recommendation through their membership in the DuPage River Salt Creek Workgroup (DRSCW). However, there are municipalities and townships in the County that are not within DRSCW’s or another watershed group’s area that is dealing with MS4 compliance. As such, those municipalities and townships are not able to have their NPDES II Permit requirements met through the DRSCW.

DuPage County’s Stormwater Management Department has assumed a leadership role for all NPDES II permit compliance for the County as well as 41 municipal and township partners. The Illinois EPA formerly recognizes the County and its partners as co-permittees, which is a rare designation. DuPage County has also taken a lead role in 9-element watershed-based planning, having secured several Illinois EPA Section 319 grants which enable the municipalities and townships more easy access to project funding.

Although the leader in these efforts, the DuPage County Stormwater Management Department also works within DRSCW as a founding member and participant of their executive board and committees to meet NPDES II permit requirements. It is likely that Illinois EPA water quality requirements will continue to expand in NPDES II permits, and the County’s existing program is positioned well to meet any new mandates or requirements as the regional leader in stormwater management. DuPage County staff will continue to work cooperatively with DRSCW staff and the Illinois EPA to ensure all areas within DuPage County comply fully with NPDES II permit requirements and watershed planning as part of a recognized DuPage County Watershed Group.

 Increase state reimbursement of Adult Protective Services Investigations

DuPage County Senior Services responds to all reports of suspected abuse or self-neglect of persons with disabilities age 18 to 59 and those age 60 and older. Abuse may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, confinement, or sexual abuse. Adult Protective Services’ (APS) case workers work with the victim to help resolve the abusive situation and develop solutions that may include home health care, nutrition services, financial or legal assistance, adult day care, housing assistance, respite for caregivers, counseling, and other necessary support services.
In 2018, DuPage County Community Services (DCCS) Adult Protective Services averaged about 62 cases per month. In 2019, DCCS APS averaged 75 cases per month, but from February through July saw record-breaking intake numbers that averaged 84 cases per month. In 2020, DCCS APS averaged 68 cases per month, which was a slight decrease from 2019 due to COVID. However, due to the COVID protocol that went into effect from March 16th-July 14th that temporarily suspended all face-to-face (FTF) visits, the APS saw higher caseloads during this time since cases could not be closed without a visit. Although the FTF visits have resumed effective July 15th for priority 1 and 2 cases (i.e. physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, confinement, self-neglect), APS is still not conducting FTF visits for priority 3 cases (financial and emotional abuse), which again is contributing to higher caseloads since these cases cannot be closed until a visit can be completed.

The current fee structure of reimbursement rates paid by the state have been in place since July 1, 2017, even though as of July 1, 2018, self-neglect was added to the responsibilities of Adult Protective Services with no additional funds to support the increased intake numbers or the extra time that self-neglect cases bring. Since self-neglect’s inception, DCCS APS has averaged about 18 self-neglect cases per month. These cases are very time-consuming because self-neglect clients are leery to work with APS, resulting in more frequent visits to establish trust and rapport. Generally, the amount of assistance they need (i.e. deep cleaning, decluttering, organizing, medical and mental evaluations, etc.) are also time-consuming and costly.

Also, there has been an expanded public awareness of Elder Abuse in particular, increasing the number of intakes. Furthermore, there is (unfortunately) an increasing rate of substantiated and open cases, which results in bigger caseloads for county staff. Currently, full-time APS staff caseloads average about 35 cases per caseworker, per month, however best practices indicate a caseload over 25 cases per month to be unmanageable.

For state FY 2022, DuPage County is seeking from the Illinois Department on Aging, a 25% increase in each area of the Adult Protective Services reimbursement rate to address the growing number and complexity of current APS cases.

**Ban the Sale of Commercially Bred Pets**

DuPage County Animal Services (DCAS) operates an open-admission shelter in Wheaton that is required by state statute to accept any companion animal surrendered to the facility, both stray and owner-relinquished. DCAS works to: prevent and control the spread of rabies through bite investigation, rabies testing and tag issuance; rescues and shelters stray and unwanted animals to either reunite with owners, transfer to rescue groups or adopt to a permanent home; provide veterinary medical and surgical care to treat illness and injury to shelter animals; perform spay/neuter procedures to control the animal overpopulation; and promote responsible pet ownership through humane education programs.
In 2020, 1,701 animals entered DCAS and many of the dogs who were obtained at a pet store were either sick, injured and/or had significant behavior problems. These dogs were sourced from commercial breeding facilities (puppy mills) where genetic physical and behavioral health is not a priority. According to the Humane Society, there is an estimated 5,000 puppy mills in the Midwest, with 99% of puppies being sold in pet stores coming from puppy mills. It is common knowledge that the life of a dog in a puppy mill is incredibly inhumane due to inadequate housing, lack of social interaction, exercise, and veterinary care.

Cook County, the City of Chicago and a number of home-rule municipalities have adopted humane pet store ordinances. DuPage County is proposing legislation to either enact a statewide or countywide ban on the retail sale of dogs, cats and rabbits obtained from commercial breeders and require that pet stores only sell animals from shelters, rescue groups, or a bona fide 501 (c) (3) organization.

**Extend the Emergency Telephone System Act**

The Emergency Telephone System Board of DuPage County (DuPage ETSB) has oversight of the enhanced 9-1-1 emergency response systems for police, fire and EMS for the approximately 922,000 citizens of DuPage County and for portions of Cook, Kane, and Will Counties (excluding incorporated Naperville and Aurora).

The County's ETSB has worked diligently to consolidate the number of Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP's or dispatch centers) from 22 PSAP's in 2008 to 2 in 2020, resulting in annual savings to taxpayers of an estimated $6.7 million in personnel costs and $2 million in network systems costs demonstrating that consolidation is not only possible and effective, but reduces annual operating costs.

The DuPage ETSB is the largest consolidated county 9-1-1 system in the state and receives approximately $14 million annually in funding from the 9-1-1 statewide surcharge. Even with this significant funding, the cost for 9-1-1 annually for DuPage County ETSB is approximately $25 million a year. The balance of the costs coming from the General funds of the County (Sheriff), municipalities and fire protection districts primarily for personnel costs.

In 2015, the General Assembly enacted legislation (Public Act 99-0006) to overhaul the state's 9-1-1 emergency response system based on a series of recommendations developed by the statewide 9-1-1 Services Advisory Board that included a 9-1-1 System Administrator within the Department of State Police, the establishment of a statewide Next Generation (NG) 9-1-1 network, and the imposition of an uniform 9-1-1 monthly statewide surcharge fee on all wireline and wireless lines. The legislation also set mandatory consolidation goals for all PSAP's to achieve by the Act's sunset date of July 1, 2017. DuPage ETSB met and exceeded its mandated goal of four PSAPs in 2016 and continued to consolidate through 2020.

The second renewal of the sunset occurred July 1, 2017 and increased the surcharge to $1.50 from 0.87 cents in preparation of the cost of a statewide network and to allow 9-1-1 systems to prepare for
NG 9-1-1. The statute including the surcharge is due to sunset on December 1, 2021.

It is critical that the Act, including the uniform monthly surcharge, continue past the sunset date (to December 1, 2023,) to ensure continued local emergency response operations and the implementation of the statewide network. The mandated consolidation goals included as part of the Act should also remain in order to eliminate unnecessary and outdated 9-1-1 infrastructure, thus guaranteeing sufficient resources to ensure a swift response to citizen requests for emergency assistance when dialing 9-1-1.

**Protect the Environmental Health of our Residents**

Government has no greater responsibility than to protect the public health and safety of its citizens by ensuring residents have cleaner air, land, and water. DuPage County supports measures that decrease our carbon footprint (Cool DuPage program), develop affordable clean energy and solar energy options, lessen vehicle miles traveled and reduce industrial emissions, among other environmental concerns. Our land and water resources could also benefit from an expansion of the current Rx Box disposal program and by ensuring sound floodplain management to protect open space. Ongoing conservation of natural resources can be further supported by identifying new opportunities to recycle, increasing access to composting services, and supporting locally grown food.

DuPage County supports efforts to make a sustainable lifestyle more attainable for all Illinois residents.

**Increase the Efficiency of Local Government**

According to the Comptroller’s Office, Illinois has 8,529 units of local government, more than any other state in the nation. The tax dollars required to support this large bureaucracy have not resulted in a higher level of services being delivered to citizens but rather an inefficient, redundant, and costly system of overlapping government agencies that often lacks accountability and wastes resources.

A recent analysis by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) examined local government capacity and how other states encourage government consolidation and efficiency through state funded grant programs. Increased coordination and partnership across local government boundaries would make communities more resilient, improve capacity, result in greater efficiencies, enhance the quality of services provided and reduce costs. Providing a small investment of funds upfront and offering technical assistance could support local efforts, establish best practices, and provide the expertise necessary to expand shared services models and provide a roadmap for the consolidation of functions. The CMAP study concluded that “a state-led program would help encourage these partnerships by providing resources to initiate studies and pursue implementation.”

Taxpayers could realize additional savings if the General Assembly would provide units of local government with greater autonomy, more tools to support collaboration across existing boundaries, and support a local government technical assistance program.


**Extend the County Reapportionment Deadline**

The U.S. Census Bureau has announced that largely due to COVID-19, it missed its statutory deadline of December 31, 2020 to deliver population counts used for apportionment to the President. It is also expected that the Census will not meet its April 1, 2021 timeline for sending redistricting counts to the states.

Absent this information, that is required to redraw congressional, legislative, and county board district boundaries, county boards will likely be unable to meet the state statutory deadline of July 1 to adopt a reapportionment map.

DuPage County, in collaboration with other counties, will work with the General Assembly to develop a more workable timeframe for the development of reapportionment maps, recognizing that maps must be drafted in time for candidates to file for office later this year.

**Support DuPage County Capital Projects**

DuPage County is responsible for a large portion of the county’s infrastructure including the provision of water and sewer services to over 200,000 residents, the operation and maintenance of seventeen countywide flood control facilities, the county jail, courthouse, nursing home, animal shelter, and health department, among other county facilities, plus the maintenance of 220 miles of county highways and 92 miles of multi-use trails.

Each year, the county compiles a comprehensive list of largely shovel ready flood control, transportation, wastewater, and other critical infrastructure projects that once completed, would significantly reduce flooding for residents and businesses, relieve traffic congestion, improve water quality, and enhance public safety for the county’s residents.

In addition to new requests, DuPage County calls upon its delegation to work with the Governor’s Office to prioritize the release of previously authorized DuPage County capital projects that were included as part of the 2019 Rebuild Illinois (capital) program.